CHARACTERISTICS OF DEAN STANLEY. RECOLLECTIONS OF ARTHUR PENRHYN STANLEY, late D-an of Westminster. Three Lectures delivered Edinburg in November, 1882. By GEORGE GRANVILLE BRADLEY, D.D., Dean of Westminister. Syo. pp. xiv. 142. Charles Scribner's Sons.

"Nothing could be further from my purpose,"
says Dean Bradley, in the introduction to these
recollections, "than to offer this most imperfect
sketch as in any way a substitute for, or even an instalment of, a biography of Arthur Stanley." Judged with these limitatious in view, this monograph is exceedingly interesting, and, until an adequate life of Stanley shall be written, will do much to satisfy the popular interest in him. Dean Brailley was for many years the warm friend of Stanley, and these lectures have therefore a vividness that comes from personal knowledge and sympathy. Stanley, while he made many and bitter enemies

his boldness and love of truth made many friends by his beauty of life, his charm of manner, his rare endowments. It is much to say that the reader of these pages will feel all this, and will wish to know more of the man. Dean Bradley dwells much on Arnold's influence or Stanley at Rugby, and deservedly; for undoubtedly that great teacher left a lasting impression upon him. In his later life he was never tired of telling what Arnold had done for him. "Rueby," he said, "is the place where I have spent five happy years, and learned knowledge, human and divine, as probably I shall never learn it again." He was not fond of the games then in voque; "the young barbarians at play" were not attractive to him. When Arnold died some years after, it was this hero-pupit who preached the funeral sermon over this hero-schoolmaster. And, in the estimation of many, Stanley's biography of Arnold remains the crowning work of

Stanley's warmheartedness was a strong trait of his character. Once while alone and homesick at Naples. he casually met an English acquaintance in the Museum, who said, "Of course, you have met Hugh Pearson"-a friend. "Hugh Pearson!" he exclaimed, and darted in search of him. He found him in front of a well-known statue, rushed up to him, and, overcome with joy and emotion, fell into his friend's arms, with a burst of uncontrollable tears.

As a college tutor in Oxford, the impression that he made and the work which he achieved were unexampled. "It is impossible," says Dean Bradley. for me to describe to you-it is difficu t for me to analyze to myself-the feelings which he inspired in a circle small at first, but with every fresh term widening and extending. The fasci-nation, the charm, the spell, were simply irresistible; the face, the voice, the manner, the mirthfulness, the merrment, the inexhaustible store of anecdotes and stories told so vividly, so dramatically-I shall not easily enumerate the gifts which drew us to him with a singular, some of us with quite a passionate, devotion." But even during his quiet, studious life at Oxford he began to enter into the turmoil of theological controversy. It is not too much to say that he was regarded with equal suspicion by both the great historic parties in the Church of England, because he spoke plainly of the excellencies and defects of each. And probably no man in the Anglican Church has received so much execration who deserved so much love. He was bated by the low churchman for his catholicity and by the high churchman for his evangelical charity. His whole life was a protest against the narrowing and vulgarizing process by which the or ginal sense of great theological terms becomes defaced and marred and clipped by the base currency of the world, till the word 'ecclesiastical" has come to mean the retention or abolition of a vestment, and the Church comes to mean, not the followers of God throughout the world, but a priestly caste, a monastic order, a little sect, a handful of opinions. He lived, in a word, for the "enlargement of the Church and the triumph of all truth." It was no mar-vel that such a man was misunderstood. His championship of Bishop Colenso was, perhaps, the most unpopular, as it was undoubtedly one of the bravest and noblest acts of his life. It subjected him to gross abuse. He was called upon "to go out instantly from the Church of which such men proclaim themselves disaffected and disloyal ministers." He was dubbed an "immoral priest"ministers." He was dubbed an "immoral priest"—
a "traitor in the camp"; and was taunted with
committing a graver offence than "the tutor who
corrupts his pupil's mind, or the trustee who robs
the widow and the orphan of their propthe widow and the orphan of their proptreatises from him, and that after he has thorerty." Nevertheless he came in the convocation and told the clergy that if they condemned Colenso they would condemn "sainted Fathers of the Church, English divines and bishops of unquestioned orthodoxy, and hundreds, nay thousands, of the English clergy." And he ended his defence of an honest truth-seeker against prejudice with a bold challenge, which was never taken up, to institute proceedings against one who, "though on some of these awful and mysterious questions he has expressed no opinion, yet holds the same principles as those which have been condemned in Bishop Colenso. That individual is the one who

now addresses you. Judge righteons judgment." Such were the storms and troubles that broke in on the peace-toving soul of Arthur Stanley. He was not without faults, certainly not without limitations; but few men were as well qualified by nature and training to interpret the wider message of Auglican Christianity for the world.

THE NEGRO AS SLAVE, SOLDIER AND

CITIZEN.

HISTORY OF THE NEGRO RACE IN AMERICA.
From 1619 to 1880. Negroes as slaves, as soldlers, and as citizens. By George W. Williams, first colored member of the Ohio Legislature, and late Judge Advocate of the Grand Army of the Republic of Ohio, etc. In two volumes. Volume II.
1800 to 1880. Large 8vo, pp. 611. G. P. Putnam's Sons.
The first

The first volume of this important work, after answering the regulation arguments aimed at the ne gro's intellectual and moral capacity, treated of Lis status in the American colonies and of the creditable part he played in the Revolutionary War. The present volume is necessarily the more interesting and valuable of the two. It covers the great, fateful, determining era in the life of the American negro. In 1800 and for over half a century afterwards he was a chattel; the year 1880 found him in full possession, if not quite in full enjoyment, of the inalienable all-embracing rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, working out his political and social salvation with the hope and energy bern of constant progress and ever-widening oppor-The volume is in six parts. Part first is devoted to the comparatively passive years from 1800 to 1825. When the century opened, although the peculiar institution no longer existed in either Massachusetts or Vermont, the slave population in the other States was shown by the census to be on

Masselmost to C vermont, the share population in the other States was shown by the census to on the increase. In the total population of 5.305,025 there were 850,041 slaves, of which 20.343 were conveniently and set in the control of the control

That was the Calhounites' contribution to the 'preparation." Mr. Garrison, on the other hand, declared that he was for meddling with slavery everywhere in order to effect its overthrow. That was the Garrisonites' contribution to the "preparation." And so, too, intentional or unintentional contributions to the same end were made by the course of parties in Congress, by the black laws enacted in border States against free negroes and mu'attoes, by the still blacker school laws of the slave States, whose primary object was to keep the negro in a state of ignorance, and by the demal of the rights of citizenship by the Northern States to the negroes of their own population. But the chief contributor to the preparation, according to our author, was John Brown. "The shock," he writes, "that Brown gave the walls of the slave institution was felt from its centre to its utmost limits. It was the entering wedge; it laid bare the accursed institution and taught good men everywhere to hate it with a perfect hatred. Slavery received its death wound at the hands of a 'lonely old man.' When he smote Virginia, the non-resistants, the anti-slavery men, learned a lesson. \* \* \* He rebuked the conservatism of the North, and gave an example of a herence to duty, devotion to

truth, and fealty to God and man, that make the

And so the narrative reaches 1860, when in the

mere professor to tremble with shame."

fifteen slave-holding States there were 3,950,000 slaves. How did this great element and the free negroes of the United States conduct themselves during the bloody war that followed the election of Lincoln? The next part of the work is taken up with answering this question. There was scarcely a city in the North, from New York to San Francisco, whose colored residents did not speedily offer their services to the States to aid in suppressing the Rebellion. But everywhere as promptly were their services declined, on the theory that the war that was being waged was "a white man's war," was not a war that proposed to interfere with slavery. The result of this s ate of public feeling was that slaves were expelled from the Union lines while the free negroes at the North were heartily abused by the Copperheads. Then the reaction came. In August, 1862, Mr. Greeley addressed his famous open letter in THE TRIBUNE to the President, in which he argued that all attempts to put down the Rebellion and at the same time to uphold its menting cause were preposterous and futile; that " the Rebellion, if crushed to-morrow, would be renewed within a year if slavery were left in full vigor;" and that the Confiscation act, which gave f eedom to the slaves of rebels coming within the Union ines, should be unqualifiedly executed. Mr. Liucoln responded in a letter the gist of which was that his paramount object was to save the Union, and not either to save or destroy slavery. But the course of events soon gave the negro his opportupity. In September, 1862, precisely a month after the date of Mr. Greeley's letter, the Emancipation Proclamation appeared, and it was not long after that that the war correspondents all began to testify that "the colored troops fought nobly." At Port Hudson, at Milliken's Bend, at Helena, at Morris Island, at Petersburg, at Fair Oaks, at Fort Fillow and on scores of other battle-fields they were brave as the bravest, doing their whole grim duty without fear or reproach. Well may Mr. Williams exclaim that " no history of the war has ever been written, no history of the war ever can be written, without mentioning the patience, endurance, fortitude and peroism of the negro soldiers who prayed, wept, fought, bled and died for the preservation of the Union." As an appropriate onclusion of this section the capture and treatment of negro soldiers during the war-special reference being made to Fort Pillow-are considered at some length. The work closes with a giance at the first decade of freedom," from 1865 to 1875, and at "the dectine of negro governments," from 1875 to 1880. The fact that the author is preparing a separate work on the history of reconstruction leads him to touch lightly on this theme. There are interesting chapters in this part on representative colored men, Douglass, Greener, Bruce, and others; on the negro in his relation to various religious denominations, and on the exodus of the negro from the South to the West in 1879. As a last word Mr. Williams briefly considers the future of the negro in America. He believes it to be big with promise; that race prejudice, before the potent influences of character, education and wealth, is

turn his attention to the civilization of Africa. Mr. Williams's work excels all that have preceded it in the same field in comprehensiveness, and although its depth is not equal to its range, and it centains blemishes to which we alluded in noticing the first volume, it is to be regarded as a notable contribution to American history.

oughly developed and established himself he will

THE APRIL MAGAZINES.

THE CENTURY.

The most notable article in The Century is that in which Mr. Stedman, with racy yet sober elegance of style, writes of Emerson as a poet. In none of his former admirable papers has Mr. Stedman displayed more poetic insight and sanity of judgment than in this. It is full of suggestion and illumination for the literary craft; witness these passages:

this. It is full of suggestion and illumination for the literary craft; witness these passages:

Emerson's prose is full of poetry, and his poems are light and air. But this statement, like so many of his own, gives only one side of a truth. His prose is just as full of every day sense and wisdom; and something different from prose, however subjunary and imaginative, is needed to constitute a poem. His verse, often diamond-like in cootrast with the felospar of others, at times is ill-cut and beclouded. His prose, then, is that of a wise man, plus a poet; and his verse, by turns, light and twilight, air and vapor. Yet we never feel, as in reading Wordsworth, that certain of his measures are wholly prosaic. He was so careless of ordinary standards, that few of his own craft have held its verse at its worth. It is said that his influence was chiefly, like that of Socrates, upon the sensitive and young, and such is the case with all fresh influences; but I take it that those who have fairly assumilated Emerson's poetry in their youth have been not so much born poets as born thinkers of a poetic cast. It is inevitable, and partakes of growth by exercise, that poets in youth should value a master's sound and color, and form, rather than his priceless thought. They are drawn to the latter by the former, or no, at all. Yet, when poets, even in this day of refinement have served their technical apprenticesing, the depth and frequent splendor of Emerson's verse grow upon them. They half suspect that he had ithe finest touch of all when he chose to apply it. It becomes a question whether his discords are those of an undeveloped artist, or the sudden craft of one who knows all art and can afford to be on easy terms with it. I think there is evidence on both sides:—that he had seasons when feeling and expression were in circuit, and others when the wires were down, and that he was as apt to attempt to send a measage at one time as the other. But he suggested the subtity and swiftness of the soul's reach, even when he failed

the cast and west have yielded to the current of resource.

The supreme poet will be not alone a seer, but also a persistent arist of the beautiful. Of those who come before the time for such a poet is ripe, Longfellow on the whole has done the most to foster the culture of poetry among us as a literal arist. Emerson has given us thought, the habit of thinking, the will to think for ourselves. He drained the vats of polities and pullesophy, for our use, of all that was sweet and fructifying, and taught his people, seeing their vital needs, "self-reverence, self-knowledge, self-control." He set chief value upon those primitive laws which are the only sure basis of national law and letters. And as a poet, his verse was the sublimation of his rarest mod, that changed as water into cloud, catching the irist beams of sunrise on its broken edges, yet not without dark and vagnely blanding spots between.

Mr. Curtis, in his good-natured defence of Mr. beams of sunrise of its broken edges, yet not without dark and vaguely blanding spots between. Emerson and Longfellow came at the paring of the ways. They are of the very few whom we now recognize as the true founders of an American literature. No successors with more original art and higher imagination can labor to more purpose.

example of his work which The Century owes to this accomplished engraver. Mr. Cable s " Plotters and Pirates of Louisiana" is a fresh and attractive paper, and shows a deeper sense of historical picturesqueness than the former numbers of the series.

Mr. Charles Dudley Warner, in a vigorous and wholesome paper on "Modern Fiction," holds that one of its worst characteristics is its so-called truth to nature, which means its disregard of the higher laws of art, and attempts to give us unidealized pictures of life, "The failure is not," he says, "that vulgar themes are treated, but that the treatment is vulgar; not that common life is treated, but that the treatment is common; not that care is taken with details, but that no selection is made, and everything is photographed regardless of

The characteristics which are prominent, w The characteristics which are prominent, when we think of our recent fiction, are a wholly unidealized view of human secrety, which has got the name of realism; a delight in representing the worst phases of social life; an extreme analysis of parsons and motives; the sacrifice of action to psychological study; the substitution of studies of persons and motives; the sacrifice of action to psychological study; the substitution of studies of character for anything like a story; a notion that it is not artistic, and that it is unfrue to rature, to bring any novel to a definite consummation, and especially to end it happily; and a despondent tone about society, politics, and the whole drift of modern lite. Judged by our fiction, we are in an irredeemably bad way. There is little beauty, joy, or lighthartedness in living; the spontancity and charm of lite are analyzed out of existence; sweet girls, made to love and be loved, are extinct; melancholy Jaques never meets a ko a ind in the forest of Arden, and if he sees her in the drawing-room he poisons his pleasure with the thought that she is scheming and artificial; there are no happy marriages—indeed, marrings itself is almost too inactistic to be permitted by our novelests, unless it can be supplemented by a divorce, and art is supposed to deny any happy consummation of true love. In short, modern society is going to the dogs, notwithstanding money is only three and a half per cent. It is a goomy business life, at the best. Two bearned but despondent university professors met, not long ago, at an alternoon "coffee," and drew symmathetically together in a corner. "What a world this would be," said one, "without coffee!" "Yes," replied the other, stirring the frigrant cup in a dejected ascect—"yes; but what a H. of a world it is with coffee."

The analytic method in fiction is interesting, when used by a master of dissection, but it has this

them up as if they were marioneites, and take toem to pieces every few pazes, and show their interior structure, and the machinery by which they are moved. Not only is the illusion gone, but the movement of the story, if there is a story, is retarded, till the reader loses all enjoyment in impatience and weariness. You line yourself saving, orchaps, What a very ciever fellow the author is! What an ingenious creation this character is! How brightly the inflor makes his people talk! this is high braise, but by no means the highest, and when we reflect we see how immensurably inferior, in fiction, the analytic method is of the dramatic, in the dragatic method the characters appear and show what they are by what they do and say; the reader studies their motives, and a paff of his enjoyment is in analyzing them, and his vanity is flatered by the trust reposed in his perspicacity. We readize how unnecessary minute analysis of character and long descriptions are in reading a drama by Shakespeare, in which the characters are ovividity presented to us in action and speech, without the least interference of the author in description, that we regard them as persons with whom we might have real relations, and not as bundles of traits and qualities.

Mr. Warper is sinning against all the dicta lately

Mr. Warner is sinning against all the dicta lately and so authoritatively pronounced by a brotherauthor when he declares that it is not true that civilization or cultivation has bred out of the world the liking for a story.

civilization or cultivation has bred out of the world the liking for a story.

The passion for a story has no more died out than corrisativ, or than the passion of love. The truth is not that stories are not denanded, but that the born raconicur and story-telier is a rare person. The faculty of teling a story is a much rarer gift than the ability truly to draw character. It may be a higher or a lower power, but it is rarer. It is a natural gift, and it seems that no amount of culture can attain it, any more than learning can make a poet. Nor is the complaint well founded that the stories have all been told, the possible plots all been used, and the combinations of circumstances exhausted. It is no doubt our individual experience that we hear almost every day—and we hear nothing so eagerly—some new story, better or worse, but new in its exhibition of human character, and in the combination of events. And the strange, eventful histories of numen life will no more be exhausted than the possible arrangement of mathematical numbers. We might as well say foat there are no more good pictures to be painted as that there are no more good pictures to be told.

Equally baseless is the assumption that it is inartis to and untrue to nature to bring a novel to a definite consummation, and especially to end it happily. Life, we are told, is lui of uncompetion, of broken destinies, of failures, of rominees that begin but do not end, of amostions and purposes frustrated, of love crossed, of unhappy issues, or a resultless play of influences. Weil, but life is full, area, of endings, of the results in concrete action of character, of completed dramas. And we expect and give, in the stories we hear anuteli in ordinary intercourse. If you interest me in the come, and of some sort. If you interest me in the

has been learned, and now our minor poets, in their fear of it, strive to give pleasure to our sense of the beantiful, and work as arrists.—though somewhat to define the result, and work as arrists.—though somewhat to define the result, and work as arrists.—though somewhat to define the result in the poets as exceptional beings, "among men, our not of them."

In certain respects he was our most typical poet, having the finest intuition and aliving faith in it,—baving the finest intuition and bring out such as shock to our experience as shall destroy for us the artistic value of his fiction, and bring out such a shock to our experience as shall destroy for us the artistic value of his fiction, and bring out such a shock to our experience as shall destroy for us the artistic value of his fiction, and bring out such a shock to our experience as shall destroy for us the artistic value of his fiction, and bring out such as shall reveal the failed in their, it seemed to be through excess of those who dare to do their beast lie was as far alive in the problem, like that of Arms. The poot is unperturbed by temporal distractions; yet poets and dresures, conclusing the problem, like that of Arms. The poot is unperturbed by temporal distractions; yet poets and dresures, conclusing the historic, world. His problem, like that of Arms. The poot is unperturbed by temporal distractions; yet poets and dresures, like the dauntless ghosts of the Huns and Romans, while the latter fight on the ground, the ideality, if the context to the air. Emerson was the freest, but to stimulate the intellect and purpose of those who are to define the erects, but to stimulate the intellect and purpose of those who are to define the e

Mr. Curtis, in his good-natured defence of Mr. Howells, does not quit- keep step with that agreeable novelist in his judgment of Thackeray.

Howells, does not quite keep step with that agreeable novelist in his judgment of Thackeray.

Mr. Howells says that we should not permit a writer nowadays to stop and preach as Thackeray does in his novels. But Thackeray good-humoredly chides himself for the practice, while, for our own part, we think it one of his delightful traits, and could no more spare the sermon than the text...

The Quarterly herieu reproaches Mr. Howells and Mr. James that their stories are not American in the sense that Brockden Brown's and Cooper's and Hawtherne's are American, but that they introduce us to Europeanized American, which adds notifing to the knowledge of American, which adds notifing to the knowledge of American, which adds notifing to the knowledge of American, as the stories of Cooper and the with the prairie and the Imian, the Puritan, and the city of Washington. Certainly such a novel may be American, as the stories of Cooper and Hawthorne attest, but not necessarily, as cambell's "Gertrude of Wyoming" proves. It has escaped The Quarterlys attention, permaps, that nothing is more distinctively interesting in American hie than the effect upon its development of European influence. Civilized America, as The Quarterly may remember, is in its origin European. Its political traditions and institutions are in great part European. An American wit, without the fear of Mr. Freeman before his eye, once remarked that America was a splendid exile for the Soxon race, and there is a dilat yearning of the American heart and mind toward Europe which is evicent in many ways and which is not repulsive in any aspect.

Mr. Bonghtor's paper on Holland is as attractive in any aspect.

Mr. Boughtor's paper on Holland is as attractive as his former articles have been; all are full of the sunshine of healthy humor. Mr. Bigelow's sketch of the history of the young Iturbide, the heir-presumptive to the Imperial crown of Mexico, is a careful and a graphic one. There is more than a hint of romance in the story of that modern Conscance, Doña Alicia de Iturbide. Colonel Higginson's "English Nation" touches in a plea-ant vein upon the first settlements in Virginia, Maryland and

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

it opens with a double article on "Divorce," by the Rev. Dr. Theodore D. Woolsey and Judge John A. Jameson. One of Dr. Woolsey's conclusions is that to grant separations without leave of remarriage is not so disastrous to family life as to grant divorces which but spread the evil for which they are provided as a remedy. Judge Jameson believes offences by law made the grounds of divorce, In "A SIX LECTURES ON ASTRONOMY. all the arguments in favor of the annexation of Canada so the United States. While many will not go as far as Dr. Bender, they will see in his arguments convincing reasons for a closer commercial union between the two countries than now exists,

The Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby's article, "The Dangetons Classes," is a startling presentation of the perils that in his opinion now threaten this country from the wealthy classes. Dr. Crosby maintains that " mere demagogues are of no avail with the masses unless a real gr evance of a formi- Address dable sort supports them." And the real grievance in this country which is rapidly increasing is, he thinks, the money-power. "The endiess resources of material wealth in our mines, and our means of communication, enable the quick and unscrupulous to become oligarchs of this money-power, ordinar; ability and honesty being run over and trampled under toot in the competition. . . It is by the growing power of this class of tyrants that our country's safety is now threatened. And the danger wil' come in two forms: the demoralization of society and the sangainary vengeance of the oppressed." Dr. Crosby then proceeds to show how in his opinion these two forms of danger are now impending upon us. The so-called higher classes, composed of the educated and wealthy, are becom ing demoralized. Fraud is treated as a virtue. Men sentenced to punishment by the criminal courts are elected to political offices of trust. The conceutration of wealth in the bands of comparatively few people results in the plander and oppression of the poorer classes and of the public generally. competition is crushed by the giant of monopoly, The wealthy evade their just taxes, and their wealth protects them in their fraud. The legitimate ontcome of all this will be a social revolution. The people will not wait until they are ruinel. "They have some notions of rights, and some forethought of impeuding evil; and they will anticipate their own crisis by making a crisis for others," In a word, Dr. Crosby holds that class oppression and tyranny are facts in the United States hs well as in the monarchies of Europe; and they will bear the same fruit. Dr. Crosby undertakes to tell how these perite may be averted and the dangerous classes be rendered harmless. First of all, bonest and upright men must be elected to office Then laws must be enacted to defend the poor against the rich. Individual wealth must be limited and corporate wealth should be under Government control. And lastly there must be an executive force to watch for the public and see the laws

enforced. These are Dr. Crosby's views. Unfortunately there is no such Spartan virtue on the part of the poorer classes as Dr. Crosby seems

G— claimed the honor of having sketched a queen. She was scrubbing the floor of the village grocery at the time, and as the sketch was completed a negro lounged in with the news that King Pharach of the Montauk tribe was dead. "That makes me queen!" exclaimed the woman, who proved to be the old king's widow; and, straightening up, she discarded mop and brush, and at once set out for her new kingdom amid the wastes of Montauk.

THE AMERICAN CHILD AND FOREIGN IDEAS

THE AMERICAN CHILD AND FOREIGN IDEAS

From The London Daily News.

Dr. Oliver Wendeil Holmes, Mr. Whittier, and Mr. T. B. Aldrich may probably claim with justice and certainty of success the proud title of being the most thorougngoing Protectionists living. In the debates on the American Tariff bill it seems, according to The Academy, that a petition, signed by these three American men of letters, was presented to the Senate protes ing against the proposed reducion of he 25 per cent duty on "orinted matter wholly or partly in the English language" to 15 per cent. The three petitioners gave their reasons. These were—First, that America should not be flooded with cheap books. An abstract proposal to make books dear seems in the tirst place odd from Republicaus, and in the second odder from authors, but it is oddest from Americans whose countrymen are vigorously employed in prin ing Mr. Browning gratuitonsly on the fly-leaves of railway timetables and manufacturing "dime" reprints of every salable English book the moment it has crossed the Atlantic. But the second reason is far fanner than the first. It is that "the minds of Americans, and especially of American children, should not be perverted by foreign ideas." As the proposal to ax English books does not and will not in the least protect the mind of the pure American child from the contamination of reading Mr. tennyson's deaication of "The idyils of the King," or Thackeray's snocking parody of Cooper (though we believe they drop that in some American reprints), the logic of the tarce poets appears to be at more than bardic weakness. But the really cheerful thing is that commend of the pure American child is that one of general and one of the general talent, the contamination of cooper (though we believe they drop that in some American reprints), the logic of the tarce poets appears to be at more than bardic weakness. But the really cheerful thing is that one of the contamination of cooper (though we helieve they drop that in some American children.

snocking parody of Cooper (thouga we believe they drop that in some American reprints), the logic of the torce poets appears to be at more than bardie weakness. But the really cheerful thing is that one man of genius, and one or respectable talent, and another of tolerable journey-work ability in literature, should entertain this comical notion of an index Expurgatorius.

There is something singular in the composition of this American Congregation of the linex. It is barely conceivable that mr. T. B. Andrich may imagine his own poetry to be in some intile need of protection from the competition of English singers, though malicious critics have head that if American minds had been absolutely guidely after the would probably have been rather different from what they are. But does Mr. Whitter timik that such a forcign idea, as, for instance, Mr. Bright's estimate of his own poetry, is absolutely perverting to American children! If he does he have be of a singular modesty. And is it be trainer magnature of Dr. Holmes to innorse this description of the forcian ideas which are printed in the English language? We do not think that those ideas, as far as they have concerned Dr. Islames, have been very unital terring. It is true that he has probably been a good dean pristed in England which can harvely be said of Mr. T. B. A drich, but it is cer amily not the way to put a step to this to tax English books. However, these are minor and personal matters. Let us come back to the enjoyment of the spectacle of these three wise men of the very development of the spectacle of these three wise men of the convenience. tion of foreign meas. They should really write an anti-Arcopagntica—a defence of consorsing and suppression, o. knownothings in the local sense, and the general educational noticy of the ostrich. Dr. Holmes could do it very incely—he has got quite learning and logic and numor enough for the purpose. But it is to be leared that the thing would have an invincible appearance of being an elaborate joke. Indeed, the would be driven to the pandful eleoty that after all the possible perversion of the American child by mon realed and European ideas a d the abstract advintages of dear books are only veils for a very simple jealousy of European ideas a d the abstract adv in ages of dear books are only veils for a very sample jeanousy of competition, if it were not for these serrible re-prints already shuded to. Acess. Ho mes, whit-ter and Adrich lacortonsity stemming the tide of pollution with the mop of a 25 per centidaty, white the Chicago printers pour it in as fast as scan presses can work, is an imagination not perhaps wholly someong to the Engish author's pocket, but grateful to his sense of the abstrat.

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